

6. Manuskripte mit nichtkirchlicher Bestimmung: zwei Kopien von "Slawobulgarischen Geschichte" von Hieromonach Paissij von Hilandar; eine Grammatik bulgarischer Sprache; Annalen.

Die Manuskripte wurden fotografiert. Sie werden in der nahen Zukunft auf eine spezielle Internet-Seite (die im Rahmen des Projekts geschaffen wird) veröffentlicht, damit sie erreichbar für den Forscher aus aller Welt werden. Die Fotos werden von ausführlichen Annotationen und Metadaten begleitet sein.

Die Mitarbeiter des Akademie-Archivs der BAW hoffen, dass ihr Beitrag der weiteren Entwicklung europäischer Humanitaristik beistehen wird.

*Elena Diakonova**

Collaboration between the Hungarian and Slovenian Archivists

As regards the antecedents, before the 90s there were not so many precedents for the cooperation between the Hungarian and Slovenian archivists. The collaboration was mostly confined to the mutual research visits.

At the beginning of the 90s an idea presented itself during the meeting between Endre Gyimesi, at the time director of the Zala County Archives and Peter Pavel Klasinc, the director of the Regional Archives of Maribor of that time. They suggested organizing a camp for grammar school students. The participants would make a fieldwork under the guidance of archivists in the Hungarian-Slovenian border region called Prekmurje consisting in researching and collecting the documents of lasting value preserved by the families living there. As regards Prekmurje we have to mention that we call in Slovenian Prekmurje, in Hungarian Muravidék the region that is surrounded by the Mura River and the watershed of the Mura and Rába rivers. Before 1920 this land belonged to the Hungarian Kingdom but it never formed an independent geographical, economic, administrative or political unit. While Vas County included its greater northwestern area, the less southwestern part belonged to Zala County. It was populated mainly by Slovenians and partly by Hungarians. In 1920 the Trianon peace treaty attached it to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom. Since 1991 it is part of the Slovenian Republic.

Reverting to the topic of the suggested camp, from Slovenian side the Regional Archives of Maribor, the Cultural Institute of the Ethnic Hungarians in Prekmurje and the Self-Governing Community of the Ethnic Hungarians in Prekmurje undertook the coordination. On the Hungarian side the border region includes two counties, Zala County and Vas County. Therefore, besides the Zala County Archives, also the Vas County Archives joined in the work. The first camp was arranged in 1991, after the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia. Since then it has been organized every year and in 2011 was the twenty-first occasion. The International Council of Archives and the Council of Europe based in Strasbourg have been following the events connected with the camp from the beginning.

Usually, twelve students (six from Slovenia and six from Hungary), six archivists (two from each archive) and the drivers are the participants at the camp. In the

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phase of the preparation they choose the villages they will visit. Then they go from place to place, wandering through the streets and getting in touch with the local people. The main goal of the camp is in the first step to find written sources of historical value, to gather and sort them. In the second step the documents are shown in an exhibition presenting the life, the weekdays and the personal connections of the inhabitants from the villages situated in the borderland.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the archival research camp the collaborating archives – Regional Archives of Maribor, Zala County Archives, Vas County Archives – organized a two-day international conference with participation of Hungarian and Slovenian historians as well as recent and previous campers. They delivered lectures on the achievements of the camp up to now, discussed the experiences and pointed out the possibilities for a future renewal. Some participants evoked memories of the past camps¹. The program ended with a commemorative exhibition and an excursion to Prekmurje (Muravidék). The project was realized with the support of the European Union and co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund. In this way the cross-border cooperation of the two Hungarian counties mentioned above and one Slovenian region, Prekmurje has come to fruition.

The other factor that stimulated the stronger collaboration between the Hungarian and Slovenian archivists was that as a consequence of the Trianon peace treaty of 1920, like other archives of Hungary, the Zala County Archives and the Vas County Archives had to hand over the archival material regarding the detached settlements to the successor states of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, in this particular case to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom. Slovenia, which constituted one of the lands of the kingdom at that time, came into possession of the documents, which are in the proper custody of the Regional Archives of Maribor now.

The Association of the Hungarian Archivists in cooperation with the so called "Hungarica" researches coordinated by the Hungarian National Archives set as goal the appraisal of the archival material concerning the Hungarian history in the neighboring countries. The project has started in the early 2000s in Slovakia and Serbia, and then continued in further countries. Some finding aids have been already published relating to this.

Being located in the neighborhood of Slovenia and having direct contacts with the Slovenian archivists in the camp, the Zala County Archives helped achieving this task. They were charged with surveillance of the documents in the Regional Archives of Maribor. In order to carry out the work two archivists of the Zala County Archives Erzsébet Csomor and Ibolya Foki spent a week in Maribor in May of 2006. The archivists of Maribor paid attention to 40 archival funds that very likely contained records connected with the Hungarian history. During one week the Hungarian archivists had striven to study all the forty funds and finally established that they include the archival material handed over to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom after the Trianon peace treaty. But these funds included not only the records regarding the detached settlements but also the records of other Hungarian administrative and judiciary organs. As for the

¹ 20 éves a szlovén – magyar nemzetközi levéltári kutatótábor. Nemzetközi konferencia. Szentgotthárd, 2010. szeptember 24. / 20 let delovanja slovensko – madžarskega mednarodnega arhivskega raziskovalnega tabora. Mednarodna konferenca. Monošter, 24. september 2010, Szombathely, 2010.

provenance their place of origin was Vas County or Zala County and they were created mostly in the 19th and 20th centuries. Besides these documents Erzsébet Csomor and Ibolya Foki found also records from the local organs of the state administration. Since the original finding aids remained in Hungary, the Slovenian colleagues produced excellent new ones, which were of big help to the Hungarian archivists. The new finding aids offer detailed information on the subject, the age of origin, the character, the language and the type of the script of each file. Erzsébet Csomor and Ibolya Foki copied them and brought along with them to Hungary. The Budapest City Archives will publish the finding aid related to these records soon.

Meantime, a Slovenian colleague of the Regional Archives of Maribor, Gordana Šövegeš Lipovšek visited the Zala County Archives on several occasions with the same purpose. She surveyed the records concerning the history of the settlements of Prekmurje that remained in Zala, in the archival material of the central administrative organs of the county. In 2009 she published the result of her researches in Maribor, in the form of a finding aid².

In connection with the collaboration we still have to mention the different conferences and meetings. The Hungarian archivists are constant participants in the conferences entitled "Technical and Field Related Problems of Traditional and Electronic Archiving", which are organized by the Regional Archives of Maribor in Radenci in the spring of every year. The representatives of the Association of the Hungarian Archivists took also part on more occasions in the meetings of the Association of the Slovenian Archivists.

The conferences, the effective cooperation regarding the mutual appraisal work and the success of the archival research camp encouraged the Hungarian and Slovenian archivists and historians to issue a book³ that contains historical sources regarding the common past of Prekmurje.

The book published by the Zala County Archives, Zalaegerszeg and the Vas County Archives, Szombathely is actually a sourcebook and came out in the autumn of 2008. It consists of two volumes in which the authors collected 227 documents from 871 to 1921. That is the result of a common work lasting for six years from the birth of the idea to the realization; to which altogether twenty-three colleagues of seven institutions contributed, implying also the works connected with the editing, translation, layout, illustration and indexes. The institutions were as follows: the Zala County Archives, the Vas County Archives and the Savaria Museum of Szombathely from Hungarian side; the Regional Archives of Maribor, the Regional Museum of Murska Sobota, the University of Maribor and the Cultural Institute of the Ethnic Hungarians in Prekmurje from Slovenian side. The multiplicity of the sources and the dispersal of those in different public collections are caused by the fact that there were several contributors. Thirteen of the colleagues took part in choosing the documents and writing the introductory texts before each source. The authors felt necessary to put prefaces before the sources so that they could throw light on the circumstances of their origin with reference to the proper

² Gordana Šövegeš Lipovšek, *Vodnik po arhivskem gradivu o Prekmurju v Arhivu županije Zala v Zalaegerszegu*, Maribor, 2009.

³ *Források a Muravidék történetéhez. Szöveggyűjtemény, 871-1921. / Viri za zgodovino Prekmurja. Zbirka dokumentov, 871-1921* (ed. by László Mayer & András Molnár), Szombathely-Zalaegerszeg, 2008.

historical events of Hungary or the Slovenians. The Slovenian contributors plan to issue a third volume that will contain sources from the period of 1921 to the present. As the records connected with this era are kept exclusively in Slovenia the colleagues there undertook to compile this missing part.

The published volumes are bilingual. The editors and contributors thought it would not have been an excellent idea to publish the books parallel in two different languages. This solution would have led to the distribution of the books independently of one another, and they would have started to live a separate life, contrary to the intention of the authors. The version of Slovenian language would not have got to the Hungarian readers; the version of Hungarian language would not have reached the Slovenian readers. That is why now the text of the sources is set on all the pages in parallel columns, in the two languages. Therefore, they can be immediately compared and so we may say they symbolize the inseparability of our common history.

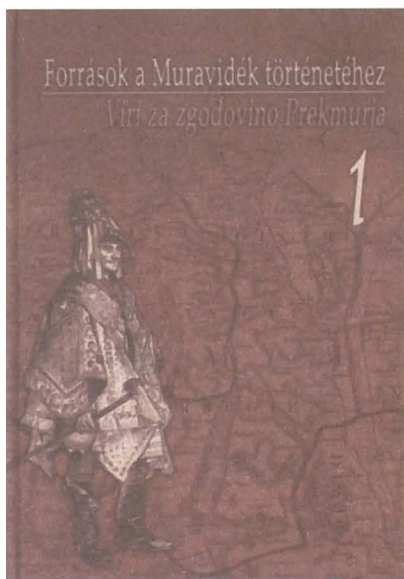
We think these examples of the collaboration can illustrate if the sober majority is able to lessen the tension generated by the politicians in many cases, the peoples and nationalities of East-Central Europe can live in peace side by side.



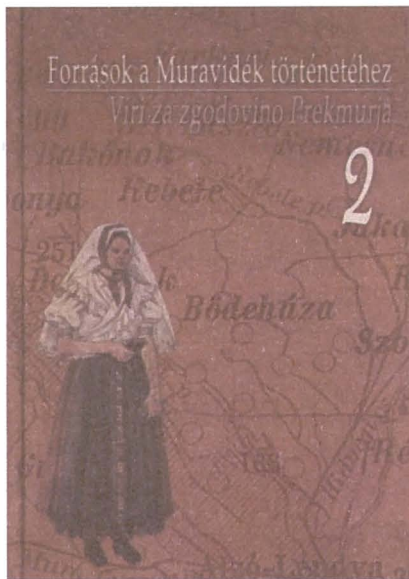
Fieldwork of the campers in the villages of Prekmurje



Participants at the archival research camp in 2010



Sources to the History of Prekmurje 1



Sources to the History of Prekmurje 2

*Ibolya Foki**

Entroncamento and its Archive

Located right in the central of Portugal, 120 km from Lisbon, Entroncamento enjoys a good geographic location, together with good road and rail accesses and its development was accomplished in a few years. Its name derives from the intersection of two main railway lines.

In the late nineteenth century, most of the inhabitants of this small town were mostly rail workers, coming from all over the country in search of a better life. The railway was booming.

Entroncamento quickly grew from a small village, dependent of two neighbouring civil parishes, to an independent civil parish of Entroncamento on August 25, 1926 (Diário do Governo nº 187, 1ª série). The Law no. 12192 created a village called Entroncamento, headquartered in the same location. Not long after, with the Law no. 22010, it is elevated to Village and on November 24, 1945, Law no. 35184 is published, establishing Entroncamento as a County.

This rapid evolution was due mainly to the population – the railway workers, who brought their families – and local rulers. The most prominent figure was José Duarte Coelho – first President of the Civil Parish and the second Mayor – who always fought for the development of this county. Currently, the city of Entroncamento is known as the “Railway City”.

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